CALIFORNIA.

eses in the Pacific Steam Marine State of Trade-Sesora Expedition-Weekly Mail-City Front Ex-tension-Stage Route to California-Gambling -Chinese Salcon-Ear-Tickling-The Press-Mis-

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, May 16, 1253. I continue "observations." And now a word about the loss of the steam marine on the Pacific. The number of vessels lost is either thirteen or fourteen, within the past three years, ranging in value, from the Sea Gull, say \$50,000, to the Tenessee, \$300,000—in all the past three years, ranging in value, from the Sea Gull, say \$50,000, to the Tenessee, \$300,000—in all some \$1.700,000, or thereabout. Nearly all these versels have been lost by running the coast too closs aboard. Three only, by stress of weather, put into ports and were condemned. The City of Pittsburgh was burnt in the harbor of Valparaiso. Two were lost on Thunderbolt Bar. Perhaps, like the Tennessee and S. S. Lewis, they were where neither common prudence nor caution would have dictated, and in a heavy fog. What excuse for running either of those vessels within twenty miles of an iron-bound and most frightful coast, in a fog, when, by laying off-and-on a few hours, safety is insured both for hundreds of lives and valuable ships? The loss of the Tennessee is a heavy blow to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, not so much in its cash valuation as of the Tennessee is a heavy blow to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, not so much in its cash valuation as the derangement it works in their time. The Tennessee was a noble and entirely reliable ship, running at small expense, and with a precision and regularity equal almost to mechanism. In the names of all those passengers who risk their lives on the steamers hither, I protest against thus jeopardizing them, and hugging the coast. I would not underwrite a dollar upon the steamers on this coast until they were bound to give it a wider berth. If any steamer is so unsound that

give it a wider berth. If any steamer is so unsound that it is not safe to run her out of the sound of the surf, she is not fit to make a voyage, and should be turned into a store-ship, or be broken up. Am I not correct? Our harbor and wharves again present to view some magnificent specimens of naval architecture; whose contents have crowded our warehouses and storehouses to the full, and "still they come." The market flattens daily for almost all kinds of goods, and before a reaction-

ary movement can take place, will break up many a dream of fiscal bliss. A serious crisis is evidently ap-

dream of fiscal bliss. A serious crisis is evidently approaching, and goods will scarcely pay charges soon, if the market be much more crowded.

The buillies and ruffians of all sorts and sizes have a God-send just now in a Sonora Expedition. It is said that some honorable men and gentlemen are at the head of the movement. Very! The Convention project being put to rest, and an evidently increasing determination being manifested by the needle to keep it the being put to rest, and an evidently increasing determination being manifested by the people to keep it there, the propagandists must find some spot to colonize "niggers" on this coast; so they will steal Sonora from Mexico, as they would have done Lower California, if worth the powder. A riotous and lawless spirit is shamefully manifested in California. The weekly mail will be a very fine thing for us, but

the greater portion of the people cannot refrain from looking upon it as a humbur. The Postmaster General's letter to our Postmaster makes the arrangement unpalatable to us—so much so, that the old semi-monthly custom is adhered to. Some sixty to eighty bags left

custom is adhered to. Some sixty to eighty bags left by the Panama last week, against probably nearer three hundred to go to-day by the John L. Stephens.

Santa Barbara has recently presented us with a picture of the future of land squabbles in our State. Fraud, injustice, perjury, riots, fights and murders. Let those have land, say I, who will take it at such a price. Not I.

Extension of the City Front of San Francisco.—Your correspondent, John Johnson, cannot see why the city front should not be extended, in the face of a solemn, definite act of 1851. nermanently fixing its bounds, and

definite act of 1851, permanently fixing its bounds, and sales of property made under that act, and purchased in sood faith and built upca.

Mr. Johnson does not appear to understand that, even if the extension had been ordered, the State would scarcely have realized a dollar, fictitious titles having hear transport up at "Peter Funk" sales, purporting to been trimped up at "Peter Funk" sales, purporting to cover most of the proposed extension. Could the scheme have been carried through, men who should never have control of a dollar, because of the evil which never have control of a dollar, because of the evil which money enables them to inflict upon the communities they curse, would have fairly rioted in it. For a wonder it did not go. The Benicia Extension scheme is another affair to put pap into the mouths of the greedy suckers who are looking forward to its becoming the terminus of great railroads, perhaps ultimately the Pacific and Atlantic. It will pay a little the best steal, in that case, of almost anything out.

almost any thing out.

The idea which I lately threw out about a GREAT STAGE norre across the continent, until the Railroad is built.

is more worthy of serious reflection than a first glance would suggest: and the recent reports from Sonora City, in relation to the discovery of a route via Walker's River and Pass, which has recently been traveled, reducing the and Pass, which has recently becautive contribution and distance from Salt Lake City to Sonora City to only 575 miles, and only 750 to Steam Navigation, has produced an excitement of the most intense character in that region. Gold disgings have also been discovered and are worked, east of the Sierra Nevadarange, paying well, and large bodies of miners are wending their wathither. This route is well watered; grass the who year; a lovely climate; wild fruits abundant; can be traveled at all times, and only 25 miles of snow crossing; the alkaline springs and rivers, and the Desert, are ex-tirely avoided by this route. The greater portion nearly level, and from the Nevada to San Diego, nearly hearly level, and from the Nevada to San Diego, nearly a dead level. Is not this the Railroad route! Quen Sabe! With post houses and relays, suitable arranged I see no reason why within a twelve m reach New-York hence, within twenty to twenty-two days, and have a fine time of it too. I have crossed the Alleghany mountains six or seven times, and as far back as 1833. I doubt whether the difficulties or unpleasantness of this route would be any greater during eight or ten months of the year, than were those crossings from Philadelphia to Pittsburg and Wheeling. Somebody

Malker's Pass or Gap.—Fremont, who passed this gap mices, sives the following clowing description off it:

"One might revel," he says, "the world over, without "finding a valley more fresh and verdant—more floral "and sylvan—more alive with birds and animals—more "bounteously watered, than we had left in the San Joa-"bounteeusly watered, than we had left in the San Joa"quin. The air was filled with perfume as if we were
"entering a highly cultivated country; and instead of
"green, our pathway and the mountain sides were cov"ered with fields of yellow flowers, which here was the "cred with fields of yellow flowers, which here was the "prevailing color. Gooseberries were nearly ripe. We "were in the midst of an advanced spring. Snow was "in sight on the butte of the mountain, which frowned "down upon us on the right; but we beheld it now with "feelings of pleasant security, as we rode along between "green trees and on flowers with humming pirds and "other feathered friends of the traveler, mixening the "other feathered friends of the traveler enlivening the "serence spring air. Taking into consideration the nature of the Sierra Nevada, we found this Pass an excellent "one for horses; and with a little labor, or perhaps a more perfect examination of the localities, it might be ficiently practicable for wagons. Its elevation taken, our half wild cavalcade making it was not taken. "troublesome to halt before night, when once started

The "wagon route" has been discovered and traveled, The "wagon route" has been discovered and traveled, and all that is requisite is a proper opening of the road, which will probably be effected this summer. I am acquainted with individuals whose knowledge of this region enables them to confirm the recent statements, and who also received accounts from those who traveled it last year, confirming, in all essential points, the later discoveries. Salt Lake City, therefore, is no longer protected by the barriers of desert wastes, alkaline and burning springs, and briny streams. It is much nearer the "rest of creation" than a few mouths since, and the followers of the Prophet Smith will soon find their se-clusion broken in upon by the outsiders, and it will not be many years before the seenes of Missouri and Illinois will be re-enacted.

Those difficulties are their constant home themes, and when all other sources of harangue have "dried up." that never fails. A spirit of animosity is thus kept alive and infused into their children and youth. It is a dangerous organization, and destined to produce much future trouble.

Gambling in some form is the great feature of this community. \$10,000 and \$15,000 raffles are quite com-mon. Those of \$2,000 to \$5,000 scarcely attract notice. We now have one announced by a firm regarded as highly respectable, for \$65,000; an "ingot of gold," of the U. S. Assay, of \$5,000, the chief prize. It is a matter of surprise; to me that these things can be tolerated, much less supported, by any persons of any standing in

the community—yet they are.

The Legislature has been hammering and tinkering during the entire session to concect a bill for the suppression of gambling; and now, at the very heel of its inbors, it is not passed.

labors, it is not passed.

As I have passed the notorious "El Dorado" gambling hell of late, I have repeatedly seen from 300 to 500 persons within its portals, largely engaged in betting. From the man of gray hairs to the beardless boy, there were they, casting away reputation, honor, virtue, everything cable and good. thing noble and good.

The Chinese Saloon (Sales Room for Eastern Goods)

The Chinese Saloon (Sales Room for Eastern Goods) of Mr. Duncan, is an unique concern, and very attractive to strangers, who find within its ample halls almost all that is curious, recherche or valuable from the "Flowery "Nation" and the "Islands of the Sea."

Mrs. (Forrest) Sinclair has made a most successful hit, having played to full and delighted andiences. Miss Hayes leaves California this afternoon on the Stephens, tying some other pockets. Mrs. Sinclair will probably having been highly successful in filling her own and e be equally as successful. It is a capital thing to be able to tickle other people's ears. But let none presume to endeavor to teach these same people, who pay so ex-

travagantly for tickling, one grain of common sense, and expect anything less than a cuff for his pains-taking. I have heard some of Miss Hayes's songs sung more sweetly and with more effect by those who scarcely knew they possessed the power of song. Clap-trap and humbug are great managers.

The entire Press of California has recently been pro-

scribed for the purpose of feeding three Loco offices, by an enactment coercing the publishing of all legal notices in those papers. The entire Press of the State is out upon the scheme, with the execution of the upon the scheme, with the exception of the Loco organ of this city. The Sonora Herald, one of the pets, gave

of this city. The Sonora Herald, one of the pets, gave the law and its framers a sound drubbing, as its recognition of its position, and The Nerada Journal, the third, speaks thus of it, and of the Legislature which enacted it:

"It may seem unnecessary for us to say we reject all inferences that may be drawn as to our aim for or complicity in the passage of this act, or that our sheet is any less opposed in principle, or will be in action, to the miserable legislation of the present session, and to the wasteful extravagance of our state administration. We denounced this bill immediately on receiving a copy of it, though the smendments of the Senate have neutralized many of the worse features of the bill, yet we deem it an unwise law. Our appointment under it is the result of sheer necessity: for we have been as direct and open in our opposition to those acts of the present Legislature that we deemed wrong, as any paper in the State. But in our opinion the democratic party in the Legislature are not more responsible for most of the iniquities of the present reason, except de mocratic party in the Legislature are not more responsi-ble for most of the iniquities of the present ression, except so far as numerical force makes them so, than most of that fag end of the Whig party that managed to get into that body. We are verily dishectened in hoping for better things in our State affairs till pretended Whig leaders take higher ground, or are surpassed in that respect by their op-ponents.

higher ground, or are surpassed in that respect by their opponents.

"The scramble seems to be for spoils and office, and
both parties are full of selfish men who make politics a
trade, and official station the means of speculation. Accordingly our State is heavily in debt, her resources swallowed up to pay interest and salaries, our judiciary in disgrace, and we rapidly verging to roin as a commonwealth.
What measure has the present Legislature passed to reduce our expenditures or better our credit? Not one!
They adjound on the 12th. What good has their half year
session accomplished? What Democrat has brought forward a salutary measure to relieve the State, to justify the
principles of his party, and merit its ascendancy? Not
one! What Whig has done as much to show the superiority of his principles to those of the dominant party? Not
one! The Legislatare, as a body, have trilled away the
time of the people, consumed the public money, and instead of raising its credit, have added to its burdens by
thousands of oddias. usends of dollars. We differ with The Union in esteeming that this Legis

lature have p-rformed even a tithe of its cuties. The tewer such Legislatures we have, the better for California. I have from time to time given you a view of public men and measures of this State, and the preceding indorsement of my views must satisfy you and your read ers that no confidence whatever can be reposed in either Let our people feel the reaction of this sentiment abroad and these miscreants will be hurled from the posts they disgrace, and from power among people whom they de

grade.

The famous and now really magnificent mail steamer
John L. Stevens leaves for Panama this evening with the
mails. The Sierra Nevada, of the Vanderbilt line, also Time will not permit me to ascertain the number of pa sengers, but I infer not so great as might be anticipated for those vessels. The times have tightened too on us to permit many to fulfil a cherished intention. Many a "pile" is suddenly reduced in bulk in California.

We have flaming accounts from the mines of seven and ten-pound lumps or gold, and it is true that occasionally they do turn up, but the majority of miners wish themselves "at home" at a dollar per day, rather than

take their chances at mining.

We have in this State, two Methodists, a Baptist, an Independent religion, (The Pacific, tendencies Presby terian,) and now a Catholic paper. If the former have no more honesty than The New-York Observer, and the latter be as unprincipled and profligate as The Trath Teller: God help those into whose eyes they throw their

Joaquin, (pronounced Wawkeen.) the notorious robber and murderer, has thus far cluded capture, although thousands have been upon his trail with a sharp look out for the "One Thousand dollars reward," offered for his arrest by Act of the Legislature. Joaquin is, without a doubt, safe in Lower California; yet the Legislature on the 14th inst passed a bill authorizing the raising of volunteer troop, to scour the country in an endeavor to capture him. But almost any pretext serves as an excuse to tap the already well depleted Treasury of this unfortu-

nate State.

Josquin is of Spanish descent, and said to be well educated. That he is one of those who welcomed Americans and American rule in California—but unfortunately one who has been despoiled over and over again, of his property; had his dearest rights invaded and trampled under foot by those scoundrel ruffians found in all our new settled regions, who alike disgrace our nation and a common humanity; until at length, aroused to animosity, his love turned to hate, with all a Spaniard's burning revenge, he has sworn eternal war-fare against everything and person American. How faithfully he has kept his oath, his deeds of daring and crime have fearfully proven. His prowess and manly bearing, his intelligence and sagacity, makes him a for who has given both guilty and innocent, bitter cause to lament the hour when Joaquin became the enemy of Our new Water Company, which is to introduce to u

by the 1st of January, the pure element from the Mountain Lake, broke ground on Saturday last, the 14th, and had a pleasant time of it. The affair was done up in California style, and that is "not slow," when flumthings are done up here. a flare up is desired. All these things betray the character of mind which predominates.

JAMAICA.

Pinancial Condition of the Island-Slavery-Copper-

Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune:
KINGSTON, Friday, May 27, 1953. As the Illinois will depart from this place within the

hour, I have barely time to hastily throw together a few particulars respecting our late political movements. The Legislature, which a et on the 9th of November last, is still in session—having been twice prorogued for the space of about a week each time. Whether the present sittings will continue twenty-four hours longer is doubtful. You have doubtless heard, ere this, that the island destitute of a revenue, with the exception of a paltry 2d per cent. en imports, to meet the interest on the island debt. I shall state, as briefly as I can, the causes of this most extraordinary state of things.

of this most extraordinary state of things.
Shortly after the act of emancipation came into operation, it was deemed expedient to remodel the Judicial
institutions and the Police of the country, in order that they might the better suit the altered state of things The Ecclesiastical establishment was also consid enlarged. To the three Judges of the Supreme and As-size Courts, whose salaries were greatly increased, were added several Chairmen of Quarter Sessions, at liberal stipends. These functionaries, together with a Vice-Chancellor, and several supernumerary officers of the Court of Chancery, increased the public expenditure to a very large extent. As hopes were entertain a very large extent. As hopes were entertained, however, of the country becoming prosperous, this liberality on the part of the Assembly was, at the time, patiently, if not cheerfully submitted to. The passing of the Sugar Duties bill in 1846 dispelled the illusion, and caused the Assembly to contemplate seriously the redu tion of an expenditure which was found to be enormous Accordingly, a bill was passed by the House for a re duction of the incomes of the larger officials. This bill was rejected by the Board of Council, which constitutes was rejected by the Board of Council, which the second branch of the Legislature. Since then the bill, or one similar in principles, though differing in details, has been passed by the Lower House from year to year, and has as often been rejected by the Council, the majority of whose members are directly interested in the issue, as they are salaried efficers of state. As often as the bill has been rejected, the Assembly have given way, and proceeded to pass the ordinary bills of supply. This year, however, it was determined that a stand should be made. A resolution was passed by the As-sembly, limiting the supplies for the current year to £165,000, and on this resolution a bill was framed re-£165,000, and on this resolution a bill was framed reducing the incomes of all officials at an uniform rate of twenty per cent. This bill, having passed the Assembly, was unanimously rejected by the Council. The only member of that body who was in favor of the measure. Hon. Richard Cussen Burke, was absent when it was rejected; but he subsequently entered his protest against its rejection. The Assembly then proceeded to pass the principal revenue bill, the Import Duty which was also rejected by the Council, because it Duty, which was also rejected by the Council, because it contained an appropriation clause giving other claims the priority over the payment of public salaries. This Governor to prorogue the Assembly, so as to give them an opportunity to again pass the Impost Duty bill, without the objectionable clauses. But the House was inflexible. The Retrenchment bill was again passed by them and again rejected by the Council. The Important buty and Rum Duty bills were then passed, with approximately and Rum Duty bills were then passed, with approximately and Rum Duty bills were then passed. prinction clauses, and shared the same fate, whereupon the House passed a resolution declining to do business with the Council. This led to a second prorogation. The Legislature reassembled on the 17th, when the Governor, in a highly offensive speech, taunted the Assembly with leaving the prisons and the police force unprovided for (these were actually made wifer charges in

vided for—(these were actually made prior charges in the appropriation clause attached to the Rum Duty bill)—threstened to open the prison doors and release the convicts, and to give the police liberty to disband them-selves. The Heuse, in a manly address, denied the im-

putations contained in the Governor's speech, and retortputations contained in the Governor sepecen, and recovered in a strain of irony which has seldom been surpassed, to which the Governor replied, by insimusting that he did not care for the Assembly's remarks on his public character, considering the quarter whence those remarks emanated. The House subsequently renewed their previous resolution not to do any business with the Council, and immediately adjourned to the 26th, (yesterday,) when not one member besides the Speaker was present. What course the Governor will now pursue is unknown. His proper course is to dissolve the Assembly; but he refuses to have recourse to an appeal to the people, knowing that the matter will be decided against him, by the turaing out of the few (numbering some nine or ten, in a Chamber of forty-seven members,) who are attached to

His Excellency has written to the different Inspectors of Police, giving them and their men permission to dis-band themselves; but as far as has been yet ascertained. they have determined to continue in the service, and de-pend on the good faith of the Assembly for future pay-ment. In consequence of this persistic conduct on the part of the Police, the magistracy have been enabled to reply to an order of the Governor to adopt measures for the preservation of the making pages, that he extraced the preservation of the public peace, that no extraordi-mary measures are requisite. And as the contractors for supplies to the Penitentiary and other public institutions have to a man agreed to continue their contracts, his Excellency has no excuse for opening the prison doors, and he has been foiled in his endeavors to get up

Of course, these proceedings on the part of the Executive have produced great dissatisfaction in the public mind, and are steadily undermining the attachment of the people to the British Government. Mr. Jackson, the talented leader of the popular party in the Assembly, avowed in his place in the House that his loyalty was shaken, and objected to the insertion in the address to the Governor, the words, "we, Her Majesty's most "dutiful and loyal subjects." which were purposely omitted in the draft of the address, but were added to the engrossed documents. But you must not imagine the engrossed documents. But you must not imagine that there is any extensive learning toward the United States, as is from time to time announced in the columns of some of yout contemporaries. True, there is but one objection to annexation with your splendid country; but that opposition is fatal. I allude to the prevalence of Slavery in your Southern States, and the prejudice of color which pervades the entire Union. As a colored man myself, I am thoroughly acquainted with the feelings of this portion of the community, and, numbering as they do over tento one of the whites and possessing an equal share of political privileges, there is not the slightest chance of any proposal of annexation to be even listened to with tolerable patience. Besides, the whites, generally speaking, are identical in feeling with the colored people. At the same time, if this unfor-tunate objections were not insurmountable, it would not be owing to the Jammicans if another star were not

added to the flag of the United States.

It was said that if the Assembly would not do as they were told, the Governor would take it on himself to sus-pend the constitution of the island, and continue the exed acts by royal proclamation. The idea that Sir Charles will dare to perform so foolish an act is now pretty generally exploded. Any attempt to collect a revenue in such an arbitrary manner would be certain to meet with physical resistance, even from the apathetic people of Jamaica.

Discoveries of copper ore are of almost daily occur-rence, and mining speculations are becoming rife.

The May scasons are progressing. The yellow fever has somewhat abated.

BOLIVIA.

Inducements to Immigration-Wealth of the Amazon Valley.
Correspondence of The N. F. Tribane.
- QUITO, (Republic of Bolivia,) Seturday, April 2, 1855.

Our Congress this Session is waking up, in offering Our Congress this Session is waking up, in oldering your countrymen facilities to come and settle in our country, by giving them grants of land, seed, cattle, &c., and where they can grow rich by a little energy and industry—a country where nature does so much and man nothing but gather the increase. I saw yesterday, at the President's house, Lieut. Maury's work on the great Water Shed (as he calls it) of South America—a work that truly describes our fine country, but does not give balf the information it ought of the great wealth and resources of the Amazon River. Our Government, in conjunction with Brazil, have made a most noble grant, with great privileges, to a Captain I D. Williamson, an Engineer of your City. I believe he was the first success-iul navigator of steam on the Magdalena River, in New-Grenada, and was connected or engaged in the building of the tunnel for a railroad on Long Island, near New-York. We had quite a gaia day among his friends here when the bill was passed, a few days since, such is the estimation that we hold your enterprising countryman in; and I have no doubt that he and his colleagues will be somewhat astonished to see that after so long a time our country is willing to help repay him back for the trouble and expense he has been at in endeavoring to show the vnet resources of our country. His well-known charac-ter here for energy and perseverence in pushing through everything that he undertakes, is a sure guarantee that we shall have steam on the Amazon River, see some Yankee towns springing up on the banks of that noble stream and its tributaries, hear the iron horse sporting through the towns and valleys, and the pull of in the world grows. These things his friends say have been his hebby for years past; the amount of labor and energy he has displayed in keeping their vast importance when others would have given it up in despair, warrant what we can and do expect of him, now that he has the grant of his own terms, which is perpetual and without restrictions. I understand the petition has been under the consideration of the Government for years, and bethe consideration of the dovernment for years, and became a law with Brazil as long ago \$\frac{1}{2}\$. 43. Congress has year sent Signor Ln Rosas to the United States for information, when Capt. Williamson had before him, and furnished him with statistical tables to present to Congress, the benefits that would accrue to Peru, Bolivia, and other republics. At the opening of Congress it was laid before them by the President in his message, and referred to a Committee, who reported favorably, and the grant passed by an almost unanimous retorsery, and the grant passes by an almost unanimous vote of both houses. It now only requires the proclamation of the President to become a law. The grant also binds Brazil till 1855, which if not passed by Belivia by that time, would be null and void. Now if your merchants and manufacturers will only give the encouragement necessary to carry it into effect, they will open a field that will, in less than two years, take over twenty millions of dollars of their fabries, and pay for them in gold and silver, woods, dye, coffee, cocca, tobacco, and drive out English goods from the market entirely. In my next letter I shall dwell on the different goods suitable for our market, and the different prices they cost to bring to the place, together with the cost of all kinds of transportation, a de-cription of all kinds of woods for transportation, the quantities and provinces of this country, and such other information as will make it interesting and profitable to your countrymen who may wish to trade with South America. J. a GREAT BRITAIN.

The Turkish Question-The Times-Russian Aggran

dizement.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribuce.

LONDON, Teesday, May 31, 1853. Admiral Corry's fleet has been seen in the Bay of Dis cay on the way to Malta, where it is to reinforce the quadron of Admiral Dundas. The Morning Herald justly observes:

"Had Admiral Dundas been permitted to join the French puadron at Salamis, several weeks ago, the present state affairs would be quite different."

Should Russia attempt, were it only for the salvation

of appearances, to back up the ridiculous demonstrations of Menchikoff by actual maneuvers of war, her first two steps would probably consist in the re-occupation of the Danubian principalities, and in the invasion of the Armenian province of Kars and the port of Batoum, territo-ries which she made every effort to secure by the treaty of Adrianople. The port of Batoum being the only safe possession would deprive Turkey of her last haval sta-tion in the Pontus and make the latter an exclusively Russian Sea. This port added to the possession of Kars, the richest and best cultivated portion of Armenia, would enable Russia to cut of the commerce of England with Fersia by way of Trebisond, and afferd a basis of operations sgainst the latter power, as well as against Asia Miner. If, however, England and France hold firm, Nichelas will no more early out his projects in that quarter, than the Empress Catherine carried out hers gainst Aga Mahmed, when he commanded his slaves to drive the Russian Ambassador Volnovitch and his com

panions with scourges to their ships, away from Astrabad.

In no quarter did the latest news create greater consternation than in Printing-House-square. The first attempt made by The Times to lift up its head under the terrible blow, was a desperate diatribe against the electric telegraph, that "most extraordinary" instrument. "No correct conclusions could be drawn," it exclaimed, from that mendacious wire." Having thus laid its own incorrect conclusions to the fault of the electric wire, The Times, after the statement of Ministers in Parliament, endeavors now also to get rid of its ancient " cor-

that the gradual progress of the indigenous Christian population toward civilization and independent government is the interest of the world, and that these races of men ought never to be suffered to fall under the yoke of Russia, and to swell her gigsatic dominions. On that point never to be suffered to fall under the yoke of Russia, and to swell her gigastic dominions. On that point we confidently hope, that the resistance offered to these pretensions of Russia would be not only that of Turkey, but of all Europe; and this spirit of annexation and aggrandizement needs but to display itself in its true shape to excite universal antipathy and an insurmountable opposition, in which the Greek and Sclavonian subjects of Turkey are themselves prepared to take a great part."

position, in which the Greek and Schwonian subjects of takey are themselves prepared to take a great part." How did it happen, that the poor Times believed in the 'good faith" of Russia toward Turkey, and her "antipa-thy" against all aggrandizement? The good will of Russia toward Turkey! Peter I. proposed to raise himself on the ruins of Turkey. Catherine persuaded Austria, and called upon France to participate in the proposed dimemberment of Turkey, and the establishment of a Greek Empire at Constantinople, under her grandson, who had been educated and even named with a view to Peter I. proposed to raise himself this result. Nicholas, more moderate, only demands the exclusive Protectorate of Turkey. Mankind will not the exclusive Protectorate of Turkey. Standard the pro-ferret that Russia was the protector of Poiand, the pro-tector of the Crimea, the protector of Couriand, the pro-tector of Georgia, Mingrelia, the Circassian and Cauca-sian tribes. And now Russia, the protector of Turkey! As to Russia's antipathy against aggrandizement, I al-lege the following facts from a mass of the acquisitions of Russia since Peter the Great.

The Russian frontier has advanced.

incest) from Turkey in Asia, as large as the whole do-minion of Germany proper, from Persia equal to Eng-land: from Tartary to an extent as large as European Turkey, Greece, Italy and Spain, taken together. The total acquisitions of Russia during the last 60 years are equal in extent and importance to the whole Em had in Europe before that time. KARL MARY.

HARTFORD.

The Bible Discussion-How it was Broken Up.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune: Size: Whatever may be the views entertained by your self and all friends of Free discussion concerning the opinions and objects of those who were the participators in the Bible Convention which has just closed its session in Hart. ford, the fact that their discussions were interrupted, their persons threatened, and their meetings broken up by a nob, will awaken your indignation and call forth unqual fied and general condemnation of those who perpetrated this outrage upon the Freedom of Speech.

The Convention had been in peac-ful session, an occasional exhibition of disapprobation by the audi-tace, until the afternoon of Saturday, the third day. The exercises of Trinity College being suspended on this day, the gallery was occupied by many of the students, who with a few other persons, persisted, from the time the meeting was called to order to its close, in hissing every meeting was called to order to its close, in hissing every anti-Bible speaker, and applanding every pro-Bible speaker at every paose, much to the annoyance of both parties. But little natice, however, was taken of this; and the meeting adjourned without interruption.

In the evening the same demonstrations were renewed. The house was densely crowded, as had been the previous evering meetings. The noise in the galleries gradually increased until Mrs. Emestine L Rese was announced. She

ers ared ustill Mrs. Ernestine L. Ress was announced. She was almost immediately halled with hisses. The Chairman and one of the clergymen present remonstrated and appeared to their gallanty. The lady plead her ill health and weak voice. She then tried pleasantry and sarcasm, but the noise and hisses increased, until the mob broke open the enclosure containing the meter and stopped the flow of gas, leaving the sudience in aimest total darkness. Those in the body of the house kept their sex's, and were mostly calm, until the relighting of the gas; but during the fitten minutes of darkness the galleries kept up a contimued outcry.

Order, however, being partially restored, Mrs. Rose at-

Order, however, being partially restored, Mrs. Rose attempted to continue her speech. The galleries, however, seemed determined not to hear, and at last, her voice becoming weaker and the noise increasing so that no one in the house could hear her, she ceased. The meeting carried a motion for adjournment, but the noise of the crowd about the doors and in the galleries only grew louder. A young lady scated herself at the melodeon to try the power of music, singing. God Speed the light, but was unsuccessful in obtaining attention; the mob crowding around her and in the galleries above her, throwing down pennies and priper, drewning her voice with laughter and ribald wit. When the andisnee had partly withdrawn, the flow of gas was again stopped, and the lady's friends surrounding her.

When the anche nee had parily withdrawn, the flow of gas was again stopped, and the lady's friends surrounding her, pressed through the crowd.

On Suneay, at the solicitation of some of the citizens, the Mayor provided a small police force, and the day passed with at disturbance. In the evening the galleries again became news, and were addressed by the Mayor and quet for a time restored. Win Lloyd Garrison delivered an adcress, in which he commented severely on the disturbances of the previous evening, and was littened to with attention and comparative quiet. Rev. Mr. Furner succeeded him, and was nearly as successful in being with attention and comparative quiet. Rev. Mr. Furner succeeded him, and was nearly as successful in being eard. Mrs. Rose then took the floor, and was haled with isses, the audience becoming more noisy till she sat down. oseph Batker, the President of the Convention, then at ted to be heard, but was obliged to deliver the most experch to the reporter, no one in the audience being to less him.

Mayor and Sheriff were both present, and, after many ineffectual attempts to quell the disorder, one of the sudents was arrested. Other students interfered, one of

the "sword" was taken from the student by the Mayo The Mayor then went forward, and amid the atmost con fusion commanded an adjournment. The motion was put, and the audience withdrew slowly. The growd who surrounded the door called out continually, "Where's Gargion!" with various epithets and threats, but no violence was strempted, though the mob recognized and jeered him as he passed.

It must have reminded this veteran of free discussion of

objection of Moston; or, as he himself expressed it, of "The dogs when we went gipsying."

Last evening, a meeting of the friends of the Bible was held, to express their views of the late Convention, in which resolutions were passed denying that the disturbances were occasioned by the friends of the Bible 'as such." What this qualifying phrase means I cannot tell; but it can be proved by eye witnesses that members of the Episcopal, Catholic, Congregational and other denominations, were among the abetters of and active participators in the mob. It was also decided that the students of Frontier of Fro in the mob. It was also decied that the students of Trin-ity College can be charged with the disturbance. There is vidence enough on the point, beside the facts of the arrests themselves, and the flourishing of arms by a

I have given this detail of facts, though somewhat tedieus, that the edium of this disgraceful affair may r where it belongs.

Avourts O. Moore, Hartford, Jane 6, 1853.

Discussion on the Bible.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, June 8, 1860. To the Editor of The N. F. Tribune. Sim: You think it would be best for two able speakers

frem each side, who have studied the question, to meet for he discussion of the origin, authority and influence of the Dible. If the believers in the supernatural origin and di vine gutherity of the Bible will select two such speakers on their side, the believers in the human origin and imperfect character of the Bil le will gladly appoint two men to maet them, and discuss the question with them till the subject is considered to be exhausted. Will you allow me to add, that the Convention at Hart-

rd exceeded the expectations of its authors, except in one articular, namely, the weakness of the opposition they et with. They certainly expected to hear from believers net with. They certainly expected to hear from believers in the divine authority of the Bible an abler defense of their views. Yours very respectfully. JOSETH BARKER.

THE TEA CULTURE. To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune:

Sin: I was much interested in reading your article in The Tribane, a few days ago, on the culture of the tea plant.

I am not sufficiently acquainted with the soil and clima-

ture of our Southern States: but I have learned from intelligent Chinamen, with whom I have conversed on the sub set that California, both in soil and climate, is admirably sdapted for its growth-as much so as any part of China. The Thea Botica and the Thea Viridis, from which mos

of the tea imported is taken, are both hardy green-house plants, and have been many years cultivated by our gares ers, among other exotics. n pots in the house, and have raised many plants from seed thus matured. The plant is readily propagated from ooth seed and cuttings. The seed must be planted immedistely after ripening, as it does not long retain its vegetative

ately after tipening, as if does not only retain its vegetanive principle.

The Tea is a species of Camelia Japonica: indeed, several varieties of the Japonica are cultivated for Tea, as the Camelia Sasanqua, and others.

I have seen large plantations of Tea growing in the Botanic garden, and in the Emperor's gardens in Rio, and in the month of March, the ground covered with the failen seed, whence I suppose any quantity might be obtained for cultivation. These seeds put up in boxes of sand, might be brought to the States in perfect order.

The general opinion is that the Green and Black Tea are from the same plant, and that their qualities are owing to officers the processes which they undergo in preparing them. Now, this is a great error, as the Green and Black Tea are

from the same plans which they undergo in preparing them. Now, this is a great error, as the Green and Black Tea are distinct in appearance and quality; the Green Tea has a much richer and more expansive leaf than the Black, and much greater actingency. The Chinese always use the black Tea, it being considered by them more wholesome ment, endeavors now also to get read of the Ottoman rect" premises. It says:

"Whatever may be the ultimate fate of the Ottoman Empire, or rather of that Mohammedan Power which has ruled it for four centuries, there can be no elifebrace of opinion between sin parties in this country and in Europe, at first to employ Chinamen, who might be had in any and nourisbing.
In establishing a Tea plantation, it would be necessary

number from California, at very moderate wages. I have seen much of their farming operations in California, and I believe them to be the nicest cultivators in the world: I am satisfied that if our Southern planters were to give up their slaves, and hire Chinamen at moderate wages, they would be greatly benefitted by the change. Francisco.

GHOSTOLOGY.

Swedenborg's Doctrine on Spiritual Manifestations LETTER TO NOS. N. P. TALLMADGE ON SPIRITUAL MASI-Sin: In an article in The N. Y. Tribune of June the 4th

you express the opinion that the spirit manifesting himself te you was the venerable John C. Calhoun. This I question, and desire to call your attention to my reasons; and, to make a long story short, I will simply say. that Emanuel Swedenberg, who lived a century ago, a man of science and scknowledged worth and integrity, professed to have full, open intercourse with the spiritual world; to see and converse with its inhabitants face to tace, for the long period of 27 years; and more than this, he claimed to have been a nedium prepared by the Lord, through whom He revealed to men the Spiritual Sense of His Word, which he declares to us is the second coming of the Lord. Nor is this all; he claims to have been permitted to see the heavens and the hells, and to have been protected, in order that he might describe to men the state of man after death. In regard to the truth of his claims, I have only to say, that I admit them in their length and breadth. From his writings I desire to make a few quotations for your considera-tion. First, as to the identity of spirits who appear to man,

Not a few instances have occured already where spir its have appeared, through rappings or writings, pro-fessing to be the spirits of men now living, and that they were dead, as the case of Capt. West, reported in The Anthropologist. Again we are told by Swedenborg:

Inthe epologist. Again we are told by Swedenborg:

There are genera and species of spirits of a like faculty; and who
imitst things are called up in the memory of man, and are thus repreented to them, they think that they are the same person; then all the
hings are called forth from the memory which represent these person
ofth the words, the speech, the tone, the gesture and other things is
ide that they are induced to think thus when other spirits inspire them
or they are in the funtase of those, and think they are the same.
748, August 19, Spiritual Diary, 2,500 and 2,561.

We see by the experiments of biology that spirits in the body or men, have a similar control over men. But we shall see more fully why no dependance can be placed up on the identity of spirits, from the following extracts:

on the identity of spirits, from the following extracts:

"It is not hawful for any angel or spirit to converse with a man from his own memory, but only from that of the man."

"As soon as spirits begin to speak with man, they come out of their spiritual sate into the ratural state of man, and in this sate shey know that they are with man, and conjoin themselves with the they have with man in conjoin themselves with the thoughts of his affortune, into what he manunally believes, and from those thoughts apend with him. It is owing to this circumstance that the speaking wint is in the same punciples with the man to whose he speaking with the first print, which have intercourse with man, "know all the thoughts which the man himself knows, and also the smallest minutes of the thoughts and affections, which the man doth not know in such thing as it is impossible for him to know in the life of the hory." And again, they enter into all his memory, and into all though which are man's, inconvent that they know no other than that those times are theirs. "-| Arcan, Celsato, Sail."

Then, if it is true that spirits come, as we are here told.

into the knowledge of men on earth, and lose their own memory of spiritual things, is it not evident that we look in wain to spirits for any spiritual knowledge! I have carefully and diligently read Davis s "Nature's Divine Revela" tions," and have taken from one to three of the periodicals devoted to the Spirit Manifestations, and I have yet to see any evidence that spirits which are now holding cenverse with man, have given any spiritual knowledge, or was already known to man. The most that I have seen is, that they possess a clairvoyant power to see what exists in physical nature, and is already in the minds of men on earth. In illustration of this I will state, but a short time ago I saw in The Spirit Messenger a flaming description of a new method to cause rain, by A. J. Davis, which he pro-tesses to have received from spirits, and I do not doubt but icess in The Journal of Man weeks before. Mr. Vaugh man, the writer of the article in The Journal of Man, ac-cuses Mr. Davis of plagiarism, yet he does him injustice, for he may be, we have seer by the extracts from Sweden berg, and doubtless is as innocent as the child unborn In Davis's "Revelations" will be found a description of the inhabitants of the planets of the solar system almost

In regard to the dependence that can be placed upon communications from spirits, I will make a few selections

es munications from spirits, alled make a few selections:

"There also are certain epirits, called natural and corporeal spirits) who, when they approach a man, do not, the other spirits, conjoin them selves with his thought, but enter into his body, and take possession of all his series, so, say o speak by his mouth and act by his members." Heaven and Hell, 2011.

"That spirits beam to speak with man, he must leware leaf he believe them manything for they say amost anything; things are faircasted by them, and they do: for if they were permitted to relate what heaven in and here things are in the beavens, they would tell so many hea, and if deed with solven affirmation, that man would be satonished; wherefore, when spirits were speaked. For they are exceedingly found of fair mention; and whenever any pulsyes of discourse is proposed, they think that they know it, and give their opinions upon it one after another, one in one way and another in another, altogether as if they have it at it man then interes and solute in direct ways.

"The spirits were and another in another, altogether as if they have it at it man then interes and believes, they press on, and deceive said as duce in direct ways."

Wherefore, let men beware lost they believe therm." Sp Diary, 1822. We are informed in The Spiritual Diary that nearly the

whole world of spirits, which is a state intermediate between Heaven and Hell, is fanatical, and seeks nothing else but to teach and lead-striving even to possess the bodies of men. Whereas, we are informed in Swedenbory's Divine Providence" that good spirits and angels never teach men doctrines, because the Sacred Scriptures are from the Lord, and the medium of conjunction between Heaven and Earth : nor do they ever predict fature events because the future is certainly known to the Lord alone and for man to know it would destroy his freedom. With the full assurance, after careful and diligent inqui

ry that there is no other source from which reliable infor ation can be obtained in relation to the state of man af. ter death, the relation which this life has to the future, the faws of the spiritual world, and the association of spirits with men, save from the Bible and the writings of Emanu. el Swedenborg, through which I acknowledge the Lord in His Second Coming. I remain most respectfully yours,

THE HUNGARIANS IN SPAIN.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Sin: Returned once more to the shores of this great Re.

public, my adopted country, I feel it a duty as agreeable as peremptory, through the columns of your paper, to express my sincere gratitude, and that of my brethren in misfortune, for the generous sympathy displayed by Hon. D. M. Barringer, late U. S. Minister at Madrid, and his untir. isg and noble exertions in behalf of the liberation of myself and countrymen, late captives of the Cuban expedion, in Ceuta, Africa.

All the prisoners had been, by the intercession of their

All the prisoners had been, by the intercession of their respective governments, reclaimed and released; but the Hungarians have not only no Government, but this Austran Government was opposed to their release. Under these circumstances, the noble representative of the noblest nation understood how to plead for the release of the Hungarians, and after a year's unceasing efforts, he succeeded in obtaining our release, and affording us the opportunity, once more, to return to the country which had before so generously offered us an asylum.

No language could express the feeling of gravitude of myself and companions thus indebted for our liberation; and feeble as it may appear, I allow myself through these times to express to Mr. Barringer my deep gratitude for his noble actions! I am, sir, respectfully, your obediest sorvant, Capt. E. Ransich.

THE ALBANY IRON WORKS AT TROY .- A correspondent seeds us the following account of the Albany Iron Works at Troy, owned by Erastus Corning and John F. Winslow:

"The rolling mill is probably one of the most complete in the world, and certainly has no equal in this country. The proprietors rank very high as men of practical basiness talent, but it is not too much to say that the arrangements of this establishment are due principally to the practiced judgment of Mr. Winslow. In June, 1852, the beautiful mental to the arrangements of this establishment are due principally to the practiced judgment of Mr. Winslow. In June, 1852, the practiced judgment of Mr. Winslow. In June, 1852, the steam reding mill was burned to the ground involving ar-immense less, not merely in the building and machinery but in the mability to answer orders and fill contracts for non. But the entire past experience of Mr. Winslow, as sisted by his observations on iron establishments in Great Hritain, was brought to bear on a plan for the new mill, which should combine every improvement within his reach, and, as if by magic, the present monster building sprang up. The public had hardly ceased to express their regrets that such a fine mill, as the farmer one, had been burnt, before it was accounted that the most beautiful iron regrets that such a time mill, as the fermer one, had been burnt, before it was announced that the most beautiful from manufactory in America already occupied the site of the one destroyed. As to the dimensions of the main building, it is three hur drad and vixty five feet by one hundred and thirty five. It has two wings the one is lifty by seventy-five feet, and the other twenty-two by thirty aix feet. It covers an area of one acre and a quarter of ground, and to all intents and purposes is fire proof. It stands in splendid contrast with iron, works, as we usually see them. Here we have one roof covering an acre of ground, and the whole giving sign that the projector knew his own wants so well as not to be obliged to put up a shed here, and another there, to provide for something not originally thought of. The original plan was so perfect that the building itself is architectually beautiful and unique. The walls are tuilt of brick and the doors of iron, or which there are sixty-four double pairs. To a stranger there is nothing are staty four double pairs. To a stranger there is nothing happy

more noticeable than the frame work which supports the roof. This frame rests on cast iron pillars, and is itself composed entirely of wrought and cast iron. At first glance it looks airy and insufficient for the heavy weight of such an immense roof, but the more accurately you aramine the work in detail the more clearly do you perceive that it is braced and supported in every possible point, and on the nicest mechanical principles. What the inventor—Mr. Dudley Elanchard—propounded in theory is here wrought out into a spiendid fact, since that siry frame work has supported that roof without yielding a particle. There cannot now be seen a single place to indicate any setting or giving away. In the roof are found the only boards in the building. The fin roof is laid on boards ploughed and grooved together. When in full operation two hundred men find employment in this mill alone. The motive power is steam, and this is generated in boilers heated by the escaping heat of the furnaces. The contrivances for this are exceedingly simple and economical, and with no expense for fuel in addition to what is consumed in the heating and puddling furnaces, five steam engines are driven. The operations of rolling, squeezing, hammering, blowing, &c., &c., are all feres d on by this simple piece of economical contrivance. When in full blast this mill must present a very striking appearance. Last night I was looking at it all lighted no with the heated iron just drawn from the heating turnaces to be rolled. I here saw the first engine of a locemetive character applied to fixed machinery, and its operation is beautiful. "The crank shaft revolves 150 to be a fixed and its practical success is anquestionable. Among the different processes of iron manufactures in this establishisment, none gave me such real pleasure at the making of Risilroad axles. The care and expense bettowed to secure strong and sound axles are smoot to be commended in these days of repid travel. The iron designed for this use, passes through no less than five di

St. Louis Kepublican of the 2d lest, who says he was a merchant in Louisville in 1812, and has been an eye witness f the marvelous growth of the Great West, thus describes the route of the southern branch of the Pacific Railroad in

"Nature has truly been predigal of her favors to the Nature has truly ocen product the beautiful town of Springfield is the county seat, and the su rounding counties to Green may be fairly termed the Eden of the West. Here the earth yields her fruits spontaneously, and not forbidden tree. This country stands univaled for its beauty of den tree. This country stands nortward for its healty of scenery. Richness of soil, inspectic groves, undulating prairies, and Impid streams of pure water, everywhere abound; and in addition to all this, there are inexhaustible mines of coal, iron, lead, copper, &c., &c., nothing wanting that Heaven can give, or man desire, save navigable rivers, or railroad facilities—and the latter will probably be completed to Springfield and the borders of the bly be completed to Springfield and the borders of the State within two or three years at furthest—a distance of about 300 miles—say 10 hours from St. Louis. A new county called Stone has recently been divided off from the north part of Taney County. This new county lies about 12 miles west of Springfield, and county seat is named Galena indicative or the minerals abounding thereabouts. The people through this region appear healthy, intelligent, pre-persons and happy. Few. very 6 w indeed, ever think of changing their homes for the untried fortunes of Cabifornia. In this they act like rational beings, and not like mad men. They, however, contrive to get the 'California dust' in an easi-way. They send them their fat cattle, sheep, horses, nules, &c., &c., not by thousands, but by scores of thousands, and they choy the proceeds around their own quiet and happy homes. Wast, destitution, and 'California widows' are not known here. nis widows' are not known here. Sponting.-The match race between Virginia and South

Sporting.—The match race between Virginia and South Carolina for a bet of \$2,500 aside, two mile heat, came off on Saturday, over the Fairfield race course. The entress were John Belcher's b. h. Red Eye, Virginia horse, 7 years old weight 123 pounds, and T. G. Bacon's b. m. Nina, South Carolina, 5 years old, weight 107 pounds. At 1 a dock both horses came to the post. They appeared to be in excellent condition. Mina, however, showing much better spirit than the Virginian, which, by many speculators upon the result, was held as a sure data, to warrant the acceptance of any offers against her. Large bets were made upon the issue of the first heat, the favorites of Nina giving some slight odds, while upon the general result greater odds were offered against her. At the appointed time (half-past 1 o'clock) they started Nina took the lead after a few bounds from the stand, getting about twenty yards shead. This advantage she held during the first mile, save within about 500 yards of the stand, when Red Eye rallied forward leaving Nina in advance but a neck as they passed the stand. As they proceeded, however, Nina gained about three or fair lengths, which she kept for about two thirds of the course. At the approach to the stand the contest became somewhat interfecting, Red Eye hearing up and giving the indications that he contest would terminate thus far in his favor. He was, however, beaten by about two lengths. Time 3 minutes 46 seconds. At this time the confidence in Nina assumed necessarily increased firmness, and we were informed wo to one in her favor was freely offered. Meanwhile the friends of Red Eye were in no way dish heartened, and promptly accepted every offer tendered on the other side. Those who held heavy wagers on the general issue were yet fully confident in the superior strength and bottom of the Virginian. The small odds in the first heat was regarded by all conversant with his qualities as a shelt delication, and on the contest were the virginian. the charses. The transfer of the same were yet fully confident in the superior strength and bettom of the Virginian. The small odds in the first heat was regarded by all conversant with his qualities as a known tardy and dull qualities of the Virginian at the on-set. The estimate founded upon the enduring power of the latter looked to a favorable result in his behalf, holdof the latter looked to a favorable result in his belief, holding that this reservation of strength peculiar to him would far more than counterbalance the odds in the first instance. The second heat commenced and Red Eye took the lead immediately after the start, keeping in advance about fitten yards during the first round. The odds, however, was less as they passed the stand. Red Eye continued, during the recond round, about two longths in advance and came in triumphant without having surrendered in the least degree the distance in advance of his antagonist, which he had gained on entering. Time 3 minutes, 54 seconds, This result was hailed with great applause. Nina was theze withdrawn, resigning the contest to the Virginian The betters on Nina were much dissatisfied, many of them being inclined to dispute their right to hand over the stakes ing inclined to dispute their right to hand over the stakes while the matter was virtually undecided [Rich. Whig.11th.

MES AND WOMEN STEALERS ABOUT .-- Some practical Hunkers from the State of Missouri, encouraged, we sup-pose, by the slave catching tone of the Democrat, have re-cently paid our city a visit, and are now prowling around pose, by the save-cathing one of the Democra, having cently paid our city a visit, and are now prowling around in this vicinity for the purpose of carrying off any fugitive that may be in our midst. They left yesterday for Kenosha for aid, and to ascertain whether there were any ranaways in that vicinity. They have a trunk with them well filled with handcuffs and other emblems of patriotism and loyalty to the Administration. The victim whom they want to grab has been conversed with by the pretended owner, and promised her her freedom if she will go back and a ree five years more. She like a fool, prefers to remain free, having already worked for nothing some is or 20 years.

They have a nice way of getting on with their plans they go to the houses of the colored people and inquire for help, they are very anxious to obtain colored help. There are a plenty of white people who would be glad to work at reasonable rates, but they are not the help wanted. These fellows should be watched. One of these is a short thick-set fellow, with dark hair and sandy whiskers; he looks very much like a "compromise" man. He reads the

very much like a "compromise" man. He reads the Democrat with a very saintly look, and thinks that the man who writes the editorials would make an excellent preacher down South, where whisky is cheap. Give him a sharp oek.

[Racine (Wis.) Advocate, June 8.

THE CONVENTION .- So far, the Constitutional Conven tion has made no change which can be considered either startling or radical. It has been reiterated that the title of our State shall be the "Commonwealth of Massa baselts;" that there shall be an Executive Council, to causist of eight members, to be elected from single districts by the people; that we shall have a Governor, who, if not elected to the reads shall be chosen by four ballot in the Legis. people; that we shall have a Governor, who, if not elected by the people, shall be chosen by joint ballot in the Legislature, and any one qualified to vote shall be eligible to the effice; that we shall have a Lieutemant-Governor, but he shall not be entitled "His Honor," nor shall be be President of the Senate; that no tax shall be required to enable a citizen to vote for any National or State officer whose election by the people is provided for in the new Constitution; making the secret ballot system of voting a fundamental law in all elections, National and State, except for Town efficers that all elections for State and County efficers shall be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November; that all elections made by the Letday in November; that all elections made by aure shall be by the rica root mode. These this eve, have been passed upon. The resolves rel-effices of Secretary of State, &c., and County emended in some slight particulars, and ordereding. The discussion on the resolves reflects of Representatives will commence on The debate on this subject will, no don THE WYANDOTS.- Big Turtle, a Chief of the Wandot

tribe of Indians, who removed from Ohlo to the Indian derritory, writes to The Ohio State Journal coverning their present condition: "Our improvements, when appraised, amounted to upward of \$127,000, which was paid praised, amount d to upward of \$127,000, which was paid to us in the antum of 1845. In the spring of 1850 our Chiefs retroceeded the granted tract to the Government, and \$100,000 of the proceeds was invested in five per cent. Government Stock—making our present annuity \$22,000. We have two churches, one a splendid brick edifice, nearly finished. We have three district schools in active operation, under the immediate supervision of the Council. We have two flourishing Sabbath schools, with good libraries. We have a large Temperance Society, and a Division of the Sons of Temperance shout to be formed. And as for our sgricultural pursuits, they are carried our profitably, every year yielding a surplus for the market. Our general thrift surpasses any tribe north of the Arkansas line. In short we are in far better circumstances than when living in Ohio. The nation generally is contented and happy.